(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:41:11 ON 03 JUL 2002)

FILE 'USPATFULL, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:41:52 ON 03 JUL 2002

L1 938 S C(W)GLYCOSIDE

L2 55 S L1 AND PYRIMIDINE

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Antisense antibacterial method and composition

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Modified internucleoside linkages (II)

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Arrays having background features and methods for using the same

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI TECHNIQUES FOR ASSESSING NONSPECIFIC BINDING OF NUCLEIC ACIDS TO SURFACES

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Enhanced triple-helix and double-helix formation with oligomers containing modified pyrimidines

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Surface-modified semiconductive and metallic nanoparticles having enhanced dispersibility in aqueous media

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Loop probe hybridization assay for polynucleotide analysis

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Methods of using semiconductor nanocrystals in bead-based nucleic acid assays

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Oligonucleotide-tagged semiconductor nanocrystals for microarray and fluorescence in situ hybridization

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Immunochromatographic methods for detecting an analyte in a sample which employ semiconductor nanocrystals as detectable labels

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Microarray methods utilizing semiconductor nanocrystals

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Method of detecting an analyte in a sample using semiconductor nanocrystals as a detectable label

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Biological applications of quantum dots

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Self-assembling polynucleotide delivery system

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Reduction of nonspecific hybridization by using novel base-pairing schemes

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI DNA-cleaving antitumor agents

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Method of detecting an analyte in a sample using semiconductor nanocrystals as a detectable label

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 55 USPATFULL

TI OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PROBES BEARING QUENCHABLE FLUORESCENT LABELS, AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Enhanced triple-helix and double-helix formation directed by oligonucleotides containing modified pyrimidines

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Reduction of nonspecific hybridization by using novel base-pairing schemes

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI 1-galactose derivatives having a carbon- or nitrogen-containing aglycon linkage

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Self-assembling polynucleotide delivery system comprising dendrimer polycations

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Cationic oligonucleotides, and related methods of synthesis and use

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Self-assembling polynucleotide delivery system comprising dendrimer polycations

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Self-assembling polynucleotide delivery method

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Oligonucleotide analogs with an amino acid or a modified amino alcohol residue

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Self-assembling polynucleotide delivery system

L2 ANSWER 28 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Synthetic triple helix-forming compound precursors

L2 ANSWER 29 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Methods of using oligomers containing modified pyrimidines

L2 ANSWER 30 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Modified internucleoside linkages (II)

L2 ANSWER 31 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Nuclease stable and binding competent oligomers and methods for their use

L2 ANSWER 32 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Reduction of nonspecific hybridization by using novel base-pairing schemes

L2 ANSWER 33 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Oligonucleotides and their analogs capable of passive cell membrane permeation

L2 ANSWER 34 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Aptamers specific for biomolecules and methods of making

L2 ANSWER 35 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Oligonucleotides with inverted polarity

L2 ANSWER 36 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Reduction of nonspecific hybridization by using novel base-pairing schemes

L2 ANSWER 37 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Self-assembling polynucleotide delivery system comprising dendrimer polycations

L2 ANSWER 38 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Enhanced triple-helix and double-helix formation with oligomers containing modified pyrimidines

L2 ANSWER 39 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Oligonucleotide analogs capable of passive cell membrane permeation

L2 ANSWER 40 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Enhanced triple-helix and double-helix formation with oligomers containing modified purines

L2 ANSWER 41 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Oligonucleotides with inverted polarity

L2 ANSWER 42 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Oligonucleotides containing 5-propynyl pyrimidines

L2 ANSWER 43 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Binding compentent oligomers containing unsaturated 3',5' and 2',5' linkages

L2 ANSWER 44 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Oligonucleotides with inverted polarity

L2 ANSWER 45 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Fructosyl **C-glycoside** nucleoside analogs

L2 ANSWER 46 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI Anti-leukemic beta-glycosyl C-nucleosides

L2 ANSWER 47 OF 55 USPATFULL
TI 2,4-Dichloro-5-(.beta.-D-ribofuranosyl) pyrimidines and substituted derivatives

L2 ANSWER 48 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI A short synthesis of bicyclic sugar **pyrimidine** nucleosides from C-glycosides

L2 ANSWER 49 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Synthesis of a Novel Coumarin C-Riboside as a Photophysical Probe of Oligonucleotide Dynamics

L2 ANSWER 50 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Fructosyl **C-glycoside** nucleoside analogs prepared via aldol condensation with aldolase catalysts

L2 ANSWER 51 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Nonstandard Hydrogen Bonding in Duplex Oligonucleotides. The Base Pair between an Acceptor-Donor-Donor **Pyrimidine** Analog and a Donor-Acceptor-Acceptor Purine Analog

L2 ANSWER 52 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Metabolic products of microorganisms. 254. Structure of the new

nikkomycins pseudo-Z and pseudo-J

L2 ANSWER 53 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Studies on binding of toromycin, an antitumor antibiotic, to DNA

L2 ANSWER 54 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI C-Glycosides and C-nucleosides. I. Synthesis of 2,3-O-isopropylidene-.alpha.,D-erythrofuranosyl C-glycosides and C-nucleosides

L2 ANSWER 55 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Synthesis of 2-S-dioxo isosteres of purine and **pyrimidine** nucleosides. I. Alkyl and glycosyl derivatives of 3,5-diamino-4H-1,2,6-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxide

using self-assembling polydiacetylene liposomes

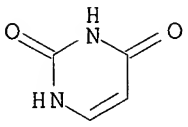
INVENTOR(S): Charych, Deborah H.; Jonas, Ulrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Regents of the University of California, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 96 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 461,509.
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 11
PATENT INFORMATION:

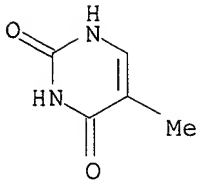
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6306598	B1	20011023	US 1999-337973	19990621
US 6001556	A	19991214	US 1996-592724	19960126
US 6183772	B1	20010206	US 1996-609312	19960301
US 6022748	A	20000208	US 1997-920501	19970829
US 6080423	A	20000627	US 1997-944257	19971006
US 6180135	B1	20010130	US 1997-944323	19971006
US 6395561	B1	20020528	US 1999-461509	19991214
US 2001026915	A1	20011004	US 2000-734410	20001211

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1992-976697 A2 19921113
US 1993-159927 A2 19931130
US 1994-289384 B2 19940811

L4 ANSWER 90032 OF 90446 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:92637 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:92637
TITLE: Utilization of S-triazines by a uracil-dependent strain of Bacillus subtilus
AUTHOR(S): Ercegovich, Charles D.; Herendeen, N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park, Pa., USA
SOURCE: Proc. Northeast. Weed Control Conf. (1967), 21, 594-8
CODEN: PNWCAY
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB B. subtilus growing on minerals salts soln. with 0.2% sucrose could not utilize atrazine (I), aratone (II), ametryne (III), simazine, simetone, simetryne, propazine, promotrone, prometryne, and the methoxy, methylmercapto, and hydroxy (IV) analogs of I in place of uracil. I had a toxic effect when the medium was supplied with uracil, II and III blocked the utilization of uracil, and IV had no effect.
IT **66-22-8**, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(metabolism of, s-triazine derivs. effect on, by Bacillus subtilus)
RN 66-22-8 CAPLUS
CN 2,4(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 90033 OF 90446 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:92592 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:92592
TITLE: Base composition of rapidly-labeled RNA in Escherichia coli undergoing thymineless death
AUTHOR(S): Sicard, Nicole; Simonnet, G. M.; Astrachan, Lazarus
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Natl. Sci. Tech. Nucl., Saclay, Fr.
SOURCE: Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. (1967), 26(5), 532-8
CODEN: BBRCA9
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB E. coli K-12 T-arg-B1- viability was reduced by 50% when incubated in culture medium without thymine (I) for 2 hrs. The cells were labeled with 32P at the end of the incubation period. RNA nucleotides were sepd. from normal and I-starved cultures. The radioactivity of each nucleotide was smaller in the absence of I, indicating that messenger RNA was depressed. No significant differences were found between the base compns. of newly-formed RNA in bacteria grown in the presence or in the absence of I. The base compn. of total RNA did not vary markedly. RNA formed during I starvation was not abnormal within the limits of the method. During sucrose gradient centrifugation, the distribution of radioactivity in rapidlylabeled RNA was identical in the presence or in the absence of I.
IT **65-71-4**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(messenger ribonucleic acids formation by Escherichia coli deficient in, base compn. in relation to)
RN 65-71-4 CAPLUS
CN 2,4(1H,3H)-Pyrimidinedione, 5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



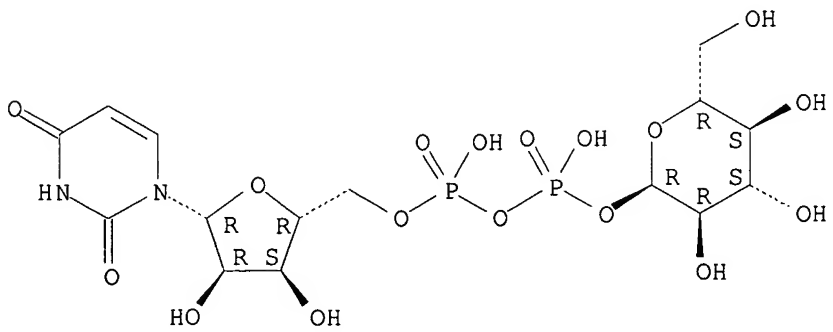
L4 ANSWER 90034 OF 90446 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:92462 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:92462
TITLE: Effects of some auxins on the levels of phosphate esters in Avena sativa coleoptile sections
AUTHOR(S): Trewavas, Anthony J.; Johnston, Irving Richardson; Crook, Eric M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Coll., London, Engl.
SOURCE: Biochim. Biophys. Acta (1967), 136(2), 301-11
CODEN: BBACAQ
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

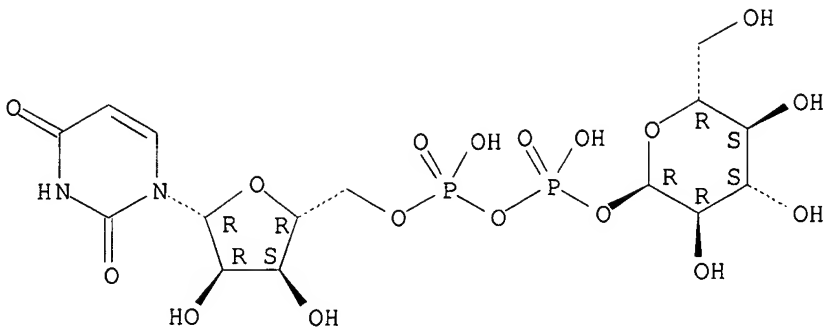
AB The investigation was initiated to study some of the changes in phosphate esters produced by auxins. Using 32P-labeled inorg. phosphate it was observed that after 2 hrs. incubation of A. sativa coleoptile sections in growth-promoting concns. of indole-3-acetic (I) acid, the ATP-to-ADP ratio was depressed; this response was considerably diminished after 4-6 hrs. incubation in the auxin. The depression of the ATP-to-ADP ratio was reduced if the coleoptile sections were preincubated in sucrose. Closer analyses of the time course indicated that the depression of the ATP-to-ADP ratio was detectable 5 min. after adding I. 1-Naphthalacetic acid (II) and 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (III) appear to initiate similar falls in the ATP-to-ADP ratio. I increases the labeling of UDP-glucose and decreases that of the hexose phosphates. II invoked a contrary response in the levels of these 2 compds., while III had no detectable effect on either of these 2 compds. Short-term expts. indicated that the changes in labeling of UDP-glucose and hexose phosphates are detectable 10 min. after adding I or II, continue for several hrs., and then approach control values. It is shown that growth-promoting concns. of I, II, and III increase the rate of incorporation of both 32P and orotic acid-6-14C into RNA of A. sativa coleoptile sections, the time course of this response being similar to that of the above-mentioned changes. 18 references.

IT **133-89-1**, biological studies
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(formation of, by oat coleoptiles, effect of auxins on)

RN 133-89-1 CAPLUS
CN Uridine 5'-(trihydrogen diphosphate), P'-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

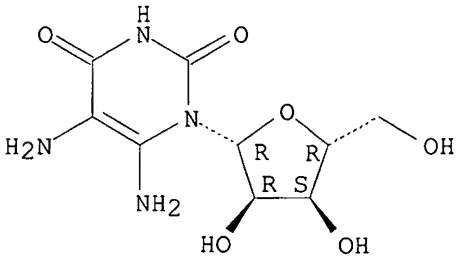
Absolute stereochemistry.





L4 ANSWER 90035 OF 90446 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:92372 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:92372
TITLE: Presence of 4,5-diaminouridine bound to an amino acid in etiolated pea seedlings
AUTHOR(S): Van Parijs, R.; Lambein, F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Ghent, Ghent, Belg.
SOURCE: Arch. Int. Physiol. Biochim. (1965), 73, 534-5
From: CZ 1966, (33), Abstr. No. 1294
CODEN: AIPBAY
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB 4,5-Diaminouridine was bound to the 5-amino group of an amino acid (presumably homoserine) in pea seedlings. At pH 2, the complex had an absorption max. at 265 and a min. at 210 and 240 m.mu.. Alk. soln. destroyed the complex, and it underwent photolysis by exposure to uv.
IT **15486-22-3**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in pea seedlings)
RN 15486-22-3 CAPLUS
CN Uridine, 5,6-diamino- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 90036 OF 90446 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:92014 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:92014
TITLE: Ultrastructural variations in neurons of sympathetic chain ganglia in rats treated with hypophysial thyrotropic hormone, thyroxine, or 4-methyl-2-thiouracil
AUTHOR(S): Atech, Y. L.; Turchini, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Med., Montpellier, Fr.
SOURCE: C. R. Seances Soc. Biol. Ses Fil. (1966), 160(8-9), 1621-3
CODEN: CRSBAW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

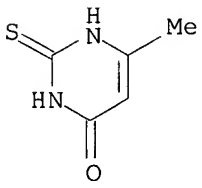
LANGUAGE: French

AB I.m. injection of increasing doses of thyrotropic hormone (3-10 units/day for 15 days) initially caused cytoplasmic damage to the neurons of the sympathetic ganglia of rats; mitochondrial degeneration occurred by the 6th day of treatment followed by the appearance of cytoplasmic vesicles and pores in the nuclear membrane, a redn. of Nissl bodies, and the disappearance of neurofilaments by the 11th day. Oral administration of 400 mg. 4-methyl-2-thiouracil/kg./day for 21 days to rats produced many cytoplasmic vesicles; caused a clumping of Nissl bodies around the vesicles; reduced the size of the mitochondria; caused increased definition of the neuro-filaments; and produced deep invagination of the nuclear membrane. An addnl. 9 days of treatment caused a disappearance of the nucleolus, hypertrophy of mitochondria surrounding the nucleus, and a breakdown of cytoplasmic structure often accompanied by nuclear degeneration. Administration of thyroxine (2 mg./day for 7-15 days) initially caused mitochondrial hypertrophy and the aggregation of Nissl bodies towards the cell center; by the end of the treatment the mitochondria were small and the nuclear membrane thickened.

IT **56-04-2**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(nerve structure response to)

RN 56-04-2 CAPLUS

CN 4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 90037 OF 90446 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:91927 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:91927

TITLE: Effects of 5-trifluoromethyldeoxyuridine upon deoxythymidine kinase

AUTHOR(S): Bresnick, Edward; Williams, Sara S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. of Pharmacol., Baylor Univ., Coll. of Med., Houston, Tex., USA

SOURCE: Biochem. Pharmacol. (1967), 16(3), 503-7
CODEN: BCPCA6

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

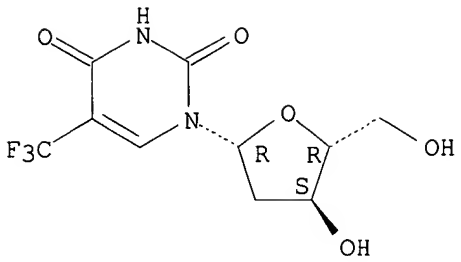
AB 5-Trifluoromethyl-2'-deoxyuridine (I) can be phosphorylated by deoxythymidine (II) kinase as easily as can the normal substrate, II, or the pyrimidine analog, 5-bromodeoxyuridine. I inhibited the formation of thymidine monophosphate (d-TMP) from II. With 5.0 millimicromoles II in the incubation system, the 50% inhibitory concn. of II was 10 millimicromoles. The Michaelis const., Km, and the inhibition const., Ki, for II and for I were calcd. to be 3.3 .times. 10-6 and 3.7 .times. 10-6M. The inhibition of d-TMP formation by I was also a complex function of the ATP concn. 19 references.

IT **70-00-8**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as thymine kinase substrate)

RN 70-00-8 CAPLUS

CN Thymidine, .alpha.,.alpha.,.alpha.-trifluoro- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



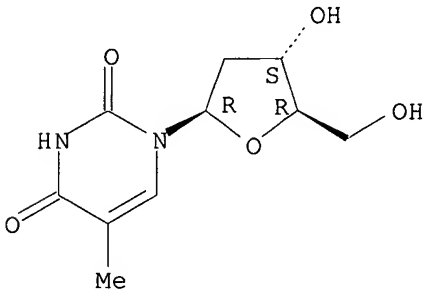
L4 ANSWER 90038 OF 90446 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:91879 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:91879
TITLE: Properties of uridine and thymidine phosphorylating enzymes of Zea mays
AUTHOR(S): Wanka, Friedrich
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Nijmegen, Nijmegen, Neth.
SOURCE: Z. Naturforsch., B: Anorg. Chem., Org. Chem., Biochem., Biophys., Biol. (1967), 22(1), 91-6
CODEN: ZENBAX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Two uridine phosphorylating enzymes were found during germination of Z. mays, only one of which was active in vitro during the initial 48 hrs. of germination. This early appearing enzyme had a mol. wt. of 600,000 and was less heat stable (inactivated at 40.degree.) than the 2nd enzyme (inactivated at 60.degree.), which became active after 48 hrs. of germination. The second enzyme had a mol. wt. of 5-6 .times. 104 and was identical with thymidine kinase; gel-filtration studies on Sephadex G-200 showed that it consisted of 2 components of equal mol. size, each of which was slightly smaller than bovine serum albumin. Both of these components were inactivated at temps. above 55.degree., but component T was somewhat more stable than component P. The latter was present in small amts. during early germination stages. Competitive inhibition of thymidine phosphorylation by uridine and uridine phosphorylation by thymidine occurred, the Km values for thymidine and uridine being equal to the resp. Ki values with similar turnover nos. for both reactions.

IT **50-89-5**, biological studies **58-96-8**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(phosphorylation by corn, enzymes in)

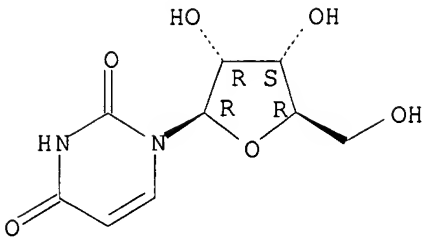
RN 50-89-5 CAPLUS
CN Thymidine (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



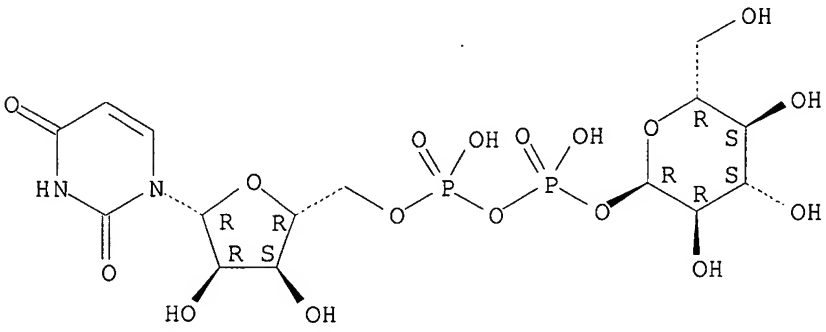
RN 58-96-8 CAPLUS
CN Uridine (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 90039 OF 90446 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:91760 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:91760
TITLE: Hypothesis of the mode of conversion of glucose into .alpha.-glucose 1-phosphate
AUTHOR(S): Smith, Eric Ernest; Taylor, Pamela M.; Whelan, William J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Roy. Free Hosp. Sch. Med., London, Engl.
SOURCE: Nature (London) (1967), 213(5077), 733-4
CODEN: NATUAS
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Hexokinase, glucokinase, glucose-6-phosphatase, and phosphoglucomutase may well have no role in the conversion of glucose to glycogen. The action of 2 enzymes already known in muscle, .alpha.-glucose-1-phosphate kinase and .alpha.-glucose-1-phosphate and dismutase, may play a role in conversion of glucose to .alpha.-glucose 1-phosphate which is in turn incorporated into glycogen via UDP-glucose.
IT **133-89-1**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in glycogen formation from .alpha.-glucose-1-phosphate, enzymes for)
RN 133-89-1 CAPLUS
CN Uridine 5'-(trihydrogen diphosphate), P'-.alpha.-D-glucopyranosyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 90040 OF 90446 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:91736 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:91736
TITLE: Coding properties of some triribonucleoside diphosphates containing inosine
AUTHOR(S): Gruenberger, Dezider; Holy, Antonin; Sorm, Frantisek
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ceskoslov. Akad. Ved., Prague, Czech.
SOURCE: Biochim. Biophys. Acta (1967), 134(2), 484-6
CODEN: BBACAQ

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The coding properties or triribonucleoside diphosphates contg. inosinic acid in the 5'- or 3'-terminal position and their effects on the binding of specific aminoacyl-tRNA to ribosomes were studied. IpUpU, derived by substitution of inosinic acid for guanylic acid in the 5'-terminal position of GpUpU (valine codon), did not stimulate the binding of valyl-tRNA to ribosomes. Inosinic acid in the IpUpU triplet could not be recognized by either isoleucyl-tRNA or phenylalanyl-tRNA. Likewise, the substitution of inosinic acid for guanylic acid in the 5'-terminal position of GpUpG (the other valine codon) resulted in a complete loss of the binding ability, but GpUpI, derived by substitution in the 3'-terminal position, stimulated the binding of valyl-tRNA to ribosomes. However, the efficiency of GpUpI at equimolar concns. was about half that of GpUpG. Therefore, inosinic acid cannot substitute for guanylic acid in the GpUpU codon for valine, while it can replace guanylic acid in the codon GpUpG only in the 3'-terminal position and thus complement with other bases, according to Crick's hypothesis.

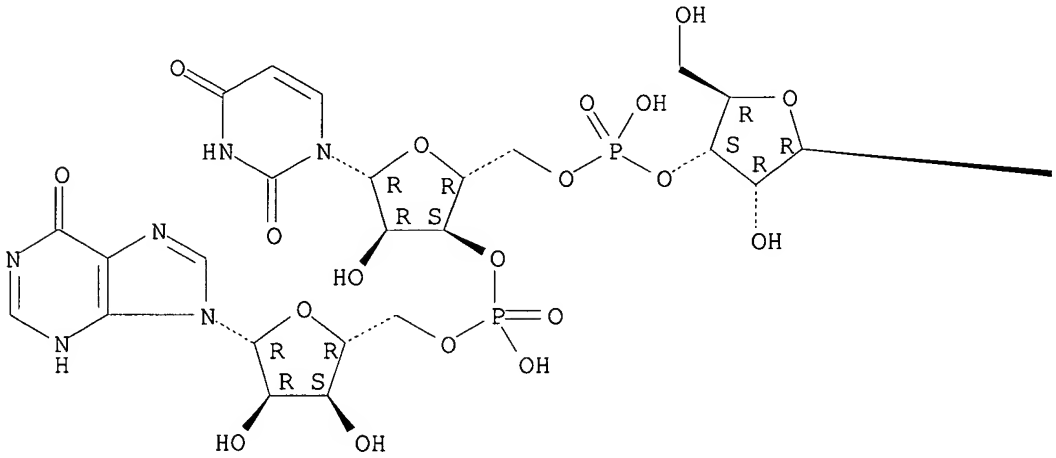
IT **13064-09-0**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as codon for valine specific ribonucleic acid)

RN 13064-09-0 CAPLUS

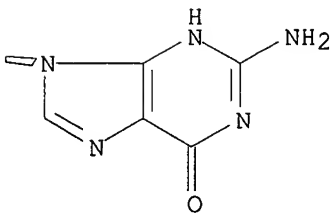
CN Inosine, guanylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')-uridylyl-(3'.fwdarw.5')- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

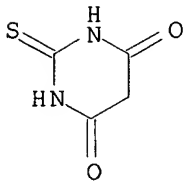
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 504-17-6 REGISTRY
CN 4,6(1H,5H)-Pyrimidinedione, dihydro-2-thioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Barbituric acid, 2-thio- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 2-Mercapto-4,6-dihydroxypyrimidine
CN 2-Mercaptobarbituric acid
CN 2-Mercaptopyrimidine-4,6-diol
CN 2-Thio-4,6-dioxypyrimidine
CN 2-Thiobarbituric acid
CN 4,6-Dihydroxy-2-mercaptopyrimidine
CN Austranal
CN Bathyran
CN **Thiobarbituric acid**
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 127726-79-8, 121477-82-5, 122508-78-5, 126660-87-5, 124558-04-9, 136771-68-1, 145783-11-5, 148021-12-9, 91759-32-9, 5525-79-1, 5658-01-5, 118738-55-9
MF C4 H4 N2 O2 S
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DETHERM*, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1154 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
96 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
1157 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
24 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)